

Israelis Visit UK Campus

Less than two months ago David Silverstein was piloting a jet bomber over Arab territory, "fighting for the life of my country and for the hope of peace" in the Mid East.

This week and next he is on the University campus with five other Israelis, finding out what American college life is like, and sharing his personal views on the brief but decisive war.

UK is the first stop on a two-month "Experiment in International Living" arranged by a Lexington exchange group.

When Israel's armed forces were mobilized, the 28-year-old Silverstein left his physical experiments at Tel Aviv University to take his place as a lieutenant in a reserve air wing.

Now he reflects on his bombing runs with a military victor's pride but with a peace-lover's sorrow, that war is sometimes necessary to maintain peace.

Israel, he says, would be willing to live and let live, but the constant Arab threats and harassment make it necessary to fight.

Fight or Swim

"It's either fight or swim the Mediterranean back to Europe," he says in near-perfect English, "and Jews don't like to swim in the sea."

Silverstein proudly possesses pictures of the devastating blows dealt the Arabs. Photos of direct hits on desert airfields and of unscarred Arab capitals prove the Israeli might, he says. "We can destroy Cairo, Amman, Damascus, Beirut. But we don't want to. We want to show the people we want peace."

Silverstein and the group's leader, Nathan Raz, discussed the war, its causes and problems, in an interview.

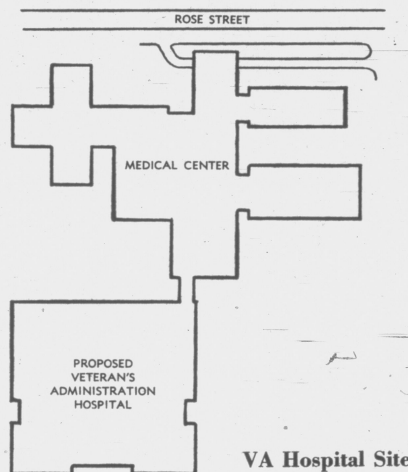
Morale problems do not exist in the Israeli armed forces, says Raz, who is a major in charge of army troop information and education. "There is no choice" but to fight when it is necessary.

All 18-year-olds enter the army, and are required to serve in the reserves until about age

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Nathan Raz points to a map of Israel while David Silverstein answers questions.



Architects Set For Veterans Hospital

Plans for the new \$10 million, 370 bed Veterans Administration Hospital to be built adjacent to the University's Medical complex are rapidly nearing completion with construction scheduled to start next summer.

Hugh Meriwether of Lexington and Lee Potter Smith and Associates of Carbondale, Ill. were selected last week as architects for the structure. Meriwether told the Kernel that the new facility will "be complimentary in design to the existing Medical Center structure."

Construction is to take 800 to 900 calendar days and plans now call for the hospital to open in 1970 or 1971.

Present VA facilities are "inadequate," according to VA Hospital Director Aaron S. Mason. Dr. Mason said that for the hos-

pital to give modern services, more space is essential.

The new hospital will be equipped with air conditioning, closed circuit color television, and the equipment needed for open heart surgery.

For the last two years, it has been the policy of the Veterans Administration to move its hospitals nearer to teaching facilities, usually nearer hospitals connected with a university. Similar arrangements are now in operation in Gainesville, Florida, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and just re-

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

Thursday, July 27, 1967

University of Kentucky, Lexington

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Campus Signatures Sought By Negotiation Now Group

Ten million signatures by September 30 is the goal of Negotiation Now, a new Vietnam protest movement that has started soliciting signatures in Kentucky for a "stop the bombing" petition to be presented to President Johnson.

The group is the product of a meeting in Washington, D. C. during June that heard Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith. The meeting was attended by a five-man delegation from Kentucky that has since formed the executive committee of Negotiation Now in Kentucky.

State Chairman is Professor Richard Butwell. Co-chairmen are Rev. John Loftus, dean of Bellemine College in Louisville, and Rev. Charles Bare, an Owensboro minister. The Kentucky delegation met with Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), and Rep. John C. Watts (D-Ky.), Gene Snyder (D-Ky.), and William O. Cowger (R-Ky.) after the Galbraith speech.

The Kentucky quota in signatures is between 50,000 and 100,000.

Halt The Bombing

Professor Butwell said the pe-

tion is a limited proposal, moderate in scope. It basically says "Let's try a bombing halt."

The petition has four main proposals concerning the Vietnam War:

- ▶ cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam,
- ▶ new peace initiatives on the part of the United States,
- ▶ reciprocity on the part of North Vietnam, and
- ▶ support of the peace initia-

tives by the South Vietnamese Government.

A major effort is being carried out on the University's Lexington campus for student and faculty signatures for the petition. Professor Butwell said there will be a special emphasis in September to "greet the returning students with the petition, on this and other State University campuses."

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Main Chance Purchase Opposed By Horsemen

The University's proposal to buy Maime Chance Farm, a 720-acre estate bordered on three sides by two farms already owned by UK, is running into stiff opposition from some segments of the local thoroughbred industry.

Dr. Arnold G. Pessin, a local veterinarian representing an anonymous group of breeders, charged early this week that UK has "more untaxable land for research than it can utilize." He also indicated that UK wants to "break the horse industry for the state of Kentucky."

Dr. Pessin's remarks were

made after the executive committee of the UK board of trustees authorized President John Oswald to offer to buy the farm, which is being sold to settle the estate of Elizabeth Arden Graham. The farm is located between the Coldstream Farm and Spindletop, both UK owned.

Oswald Proposal

Dr. Oswald proposed that the farm be bought to protect the interests of the UK research foundation.

But Dr. Pessin says UK's present farm land is not being used to the fullest extent. He said a group wants to make Main Chance Farm "a horse center for the whole world," including a year-round training center featuring a five-furlong covered training track.

The UK trustees apparently did not expect strong opposition to their proposal to investigate buying the farm. The proposal was authorized at last Friday's meeting.

In other action, the trustees took major steps toward opening the Hazard Community College by the fall of 1968 in temporary quarters and in acquiring additional land that will be needed for the future campus.

Trustees also approved "in principle" the Jefferson Com-

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Keppel Says Academia Has No Service Role

By FRANK BROWNING

Is service to the community a university responsibility? "Affirmative," Clark Kerr, Dr. John W. Oswald, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Columbia and Chicago Universities. "Negative," Francis Keppel, former Commissioner of Education.

University President John W. Oswald designates UK's three main responsibilities as teaching, research, and service.

This designation follows closely the guidelines of Dr. Oswald's former boss Clark Kerr, who outlined these three responsibilities in "Uses of the University" published in 1963.

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges designates service as a university responsibility, and such private universities as Columbia and Chicago run service extension programs.

But this ideal, of service to the community, does not have the full-fledged support of former Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel, now chairman of the board of the General Learning Corporation.

Shouldn't Run Public Affairs

Keppel's language is precise: "I don't think the university has been set up by God to run public affairs."

Talking in an informal interview with 14 college editors Friday at his New York office, Keppel expressed serious fear that the ever increasing service role of state universities would force them to be "drawn into the management aspect of society—for which I think they are not qualified."

"The tendency," he explained "is for the University to become an arsenal for solving social problems.

"But is it gonna get so damn big . . . that it will eat into the relation between the faculty and the student body?" he asked. "This worries me more than the research problem."

Earlier in the interview Keppel declared that the service role "eats up quite as much of faculty time as does research."

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FRANCIS KEPPEL

UK Male: Here For Education

By GRETA FIELDS
 What is a typical UK male? Despite their strong affirmation of the individual, UK girls do have a certain general conception of the UK male student. Coeds think of him as being at UK with the prime intention of having a good time. He avoids being tied to one girl, at least in his first year of college, because "he wants to kick up his heels, get what he can out of college."
 "UK boys are carefree, fun-loving," said one girl, and another: "Most are out for a good time, or they like to leave the opinion that they are." One girl

said, "Down beneath, they're all hell-raisers."
 Most girls feel that UK men think they are being chased. "He is running," said one coed. Some think that he feels he is being chased because he is conceited, but most think he is justified in feeling chased.
 And perhaps he feels in such demand that "he thinks there is no need for him to make any effort to meet anyone else." That he won't make an effort to meet girls is one of the most frequent female complaints about the UK man.
 Another common gripe about him is that he is inconsider-



ate of a girl's feelings: "He neglects the little things that mean so much to a girl."

He is not deliberately rude, but he "just doesn't think."

He neglects etiquette and "he expects the girl to be self-sufficient. He likes you to depend on him, but not to the extent that it cramps his style."

Girls seem to feel there is a discrepancy between the way they are treated and the way they are expected to be. "I feel that a boy wants me to be feminine, and yet he does not demand it of me in the way he treats me," one coed said.

Another girl agreed: "Boys are romantic-minded; they want you to be feminine." But if they are romantic-minded, they are non-romantic in action: "They don't try to make you feel feminine," she said.

The average UK male is fresh on the first date. "You expect it," most said. And although girls expect him to be fresh, most said that it lowered their opinion of him if he was.

UK Female: Here For The Male

By KERRY ALLEN

When the males clustered around tables in the Student Center Grille tire of the Vietnam war, the latest in sports and "Where can I park my car?" the topic of conversation eventually turns to girls.

Specifically, they are concerned with those girls who are on hand at the moment, the coeds who attended the University. However, if asked to describe the typical UK coed, many of them are hard-put to come up with a definite answer.

Several boys who had, it seems, done considerable thinking on the subject classified all UK coeds in three different groups. The general consensus seemed to be that "The vast majority are sent here by their mothers to get their MRS. degree and nothing else."

In this group are girls who come to college to look for a husband because it is a better social climate and generally a better place to meet boys who share her own interests and background. Among the other reasons suggested for her appearance at UK were that she might not want to stay at home or get a job, that there was "nothing else to do," or that she is "going for an education," but it was generally agreed that she is husband-hunting, whether she will admit it or not.

The second category into which a UK coed may fit is composed of those girls who come to get a professional degree but get married and quit. These girls are "content with some college education" and are married by the end of their sophomore year, usually to Senior men.

The final group consist of a few girls who come strictly for an education and degree. While these are praised for their ambition in completing college, most

of the males also add that "they ruin it by getting married later" and their college education is not fully put to use.

Along with the feeling that very few girls on campus seem to be truly interested in studying is the generally-held opinion that the typical coed places too much emphasis on the Greek organizations, both fraternities and sororities. She is pictured as "either a sorority member or desirous of membership." She is firmly believed to be here mainly looking for a good time, and she is known for being able to do so very well.

On a date, the typical coed generally "tries not to spend too much of her date's money the first time out." This is attributed to an attempt at making a good impression or that she is "on a diet."

When it finally came to a description of what this typical coed would look like, there were some highly diverse opinions. It was finally decided that she was a short or tall individual with long or short hair whose dress was anywhere from "reasonable" to quite "in."

Her make-up is either "not well applied" or very natural-looking, and her hair "either fixed too well or not well enough." Furthermore, her hair is usually blond, either naturally or artificially.

In spite of all of the criticisms and contradictions the typical male finds in his female counterpart, it is evident that he is very much in favor of her and realizes that she adds a great deal to his college life.

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McNew On The 'Review'

Beastly Place, Kentucky... as is 'Review'

By W. H. McNEW

The old dilettante was not impressed. "A new review, you say? 'The Kentucky Review?' Well—Pour another glass of sherry, and I'll page through it. Beastly place, Kentucky; they're all either hedonists or puritans. "What's this? A war story, 'C Section,' by Robert O. Evans. About being bored in an office. It always seemed to me that Norman Mailer was the only man who wrote well about that war." He glanced back at the book. "You know, if Evans wants to write sentences like those, he ought to take another look at Hemingway." He chuckled. "That's where it is."

"Look here, a poem by Cuy Davenport. 'Cydonia Florentia. Must mean flowering quince.' The old dilettante read for a minute, then looked across the room. "My reference shelf is over there." He smiled. "The poem reads well, though. Listen to the last stanza." He read: For the drums of Honan struck in autumn Grieve, for 'nun mu,' slenderest of trees, Thin as a tiger's tail, 'nung' of leaf, Elegant as 'no' in the second tone, Lorien's forests, dark in gold, roofed by light Grieve, and in paths of lichen, mullein, fern, Up to granite split by oak roots, Upward, elf-eyed, past elm into cedarworld, Climb. This is the wilderness of the world.

"Those last lines certainly sound good, don't they? Almost as good as Robert Frost's 'Directive.'"

"What's here? Pictures! 'Mercury,' by Raymond Barnhart. Striking picture. I don't see Mer-

cury in there anywhere, but he certainly has left tracks. And here's a picture of a wooden thing by Anne Frye. Wouldn't it make a fine garden gate? Strange, I can't look at Marty Kalb's acrylic for more than a second. Look, the sight lines run right down the figures' arms and legs and off the page." He shook his head and turned the page.

"Poetry—by Wendell Berry.

Wonderful poetry. He seems to have found out that poetry is saying, that there's more to pace than meter.

"And here are some things by Joe Nickell, impressions from Rilke. He knows what Rilke is up to, doesn't he? Listen to this—it's from 'Self-Portrait': All this in a simple sketch; yet a sketch like one prepared

for a canvas, perhaps, to include the world.

"And then a learned article, 'The Southern Myth in Donald Davidson's Poetry,' by Rollin Lasseter." The old man read for a while. "It certainly is confusing." He held his sherry up to the light and smiled. "You know," he said, "I've sometimes suspected that literary critics are like little kids with their bubble gum. They'll stand around and they'll stuff wad after wad into their little mouths, and they'll chew on it until they turn green. Then they'll blow and blow and blow, just to see who can make the biggest bubble and not get gum on his face. "Now here are two philosophers, Robert Fleishman and Michael Urquhart. They're fussing about words after listening to Mozart. It's no wonder the Athenians did away with Socrates. I guess to be a philosopher means not to know when to keep quiet.

"Another learned article, 'Crashaw and the Baroque,' by Joyce Hancock. You know what I said a minute ago about critics and gum? Well, sometimes the young critics will slip in some second hand gum. But here's a good sentence:

"In this poem titled 'Blessed be the paps which Thou has sucked' the physical element is strong. Miss Hancock has a keen sense of irony, hasn't she?"

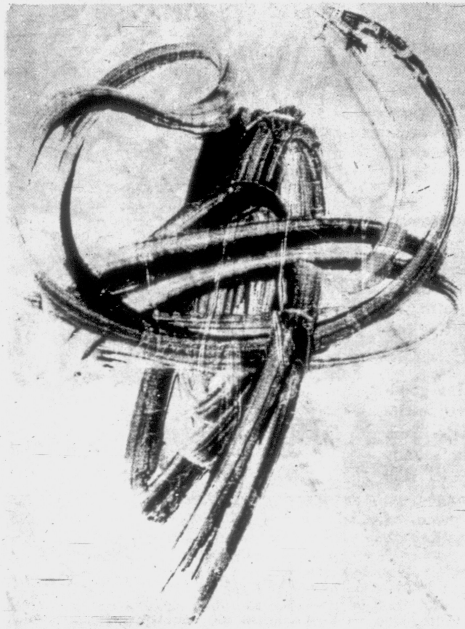
"Oh, they end with a book review by Jesse DeBoer. It's of Gilbert Ryle's 'Plato's Progress.' That book is a timebomb. It may just go off in five or ten years and blow holes in all the textbooks of Philosophy and Ancient History. DeBoer certainly gives a good clear account of it, doesn't he? Of course, those Dutchmen always could write well about philosophy. Look at

Erasmus and Spinoza. They only run into trouble when they get tangled up in metaphysics.

"But that is what a review should do." The old man looked over at me. "It should explain difficult things."

He handed the book back. "A pleasant and mostly unpretentious publication," he said. "Too many typographical errors, but those of us who occasionally appear in the public prints are used to those, aren't we? We only hope anyone who reads us doesn't blame us for all of them.

"Don't forget," he said as I stood at the door, "it was a lot easier for me to sit here and criticize than it was for those people to write those things." I turned to go, but as I closed the door, I thought I heard him mumbling, "Except for the learned articles," he seemed to say, "except for the learned articles."



Mercury

Raymond Barnhart

Lions Bluegrass Fair Offers

Varied Entertainment

The Fair is sponsored by the local civic group. All profits from the annual event go toward eye research in the Blue Grass area. Since its beginning six years ago, the Fair has made possible over \$51,000 in contributions to various organizations concerned with the preservation and correction of eyesight.

The 1967 Lexington Lions Blue Grass Fair opened amid large crowds Monday at the Lexington Trotting Track.

Official host for the affair is Lexington Lions President, Col. James Alcorn. Col. Alcorn is also assistant to University President John Oswald.

The \$1.25 admission includes entrance to the grandstand,

where nationally known stars perform nightly. Thursday night, Duke Ellington and his band perform. Grand Old Opry stars Hank Snow, the Rainbow Ranch Boys, and Juanita Rose are scheduled for the Friday night performance. Rock 'n' Roll stars the Newbeats capture the stage Saturday night.

The regular line-up of midway thrill rides will be available at the Fair. Twice nightly, Dave Merrifield will perform on a trapeze—a trapeze suspended from a helicopter.

The Lexington Trotting Track is located on South Broadway near Virginia Avenue. Parking at the Fair is free.

The Fair will close Monday night.



Garrett Flickinger, University professor of law, and Elizabeth Hoagland are shown with the Centennial Theatre resident company in a scene from the French farce, "An Italian Straw Hat," which runs at Guignol Theatre July 28-30, and again August 4-6.

'Straw Hat' Opening July 28

The countryside of France is the setting of the fourth Centennial Theatre production of the summer. "An Italian Straw Hat" will be presented in Guignol Theatre July 28, 29, and 30 and again August 4, 5, and 6.

Written by Eugene Labiche and Marc-Michel, the comedy was an immediate success when it premiered in Paris in 1851. A revival of the farce by the Comedie Francaise in 1938 brought world-wide acclaim.

"An Italian Straw Hat" concerns the adventures and misadventures of Fadinard, an excitable young man about to be married. On the way to his wedding, his horse eats the Italian straw hat of a lady enjoying the attention of a young army officer.

The soldier pursues Fadinard, and the wild chase through France is on—with Fadinard after the hat, the soldier after Fadinard, and the bride after her husband-to-be.

The songs and dance that punctuate "An Italian Straw Hat" are of quite a different genre from those of American musical comedy. They belong to French Vaudeville and offer hilarious comment to the out-

rageous chain of circumstances that follow.

Playing the lead role of Fadinard in the production is Centennial Theatre's resident actor, William Hayes. Mr. Hayes recently played the lead in the first Centennial production, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," and has starred in a recent film version of "Everyman."

Resident actress Nancy Stewart, who has professionally appeared with the Cleveland Playhouse, develops the part of the eccentric Baroness.

Miss Elizabeth Hoagland, last seen as Evie in "Stop the World . . ." plays Fadinard's bride. Her father is played by guest artist Garrett Flickinger, University professor of law. Mr. Flickinger has appeared professionally with the Village Light Opera Company in New York City and with the Centennial Theatre last summer.

Others in the cast are Raymond Smith, Robert Pitman, Jane Lee Forrest, Jim Donovan, Bryan Harrison, Philip Chapman, Kenneth Martin, Bekki Schneider, Tom Rodgers, and the entire resident company.

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1967

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

William F. Knapp, Jr., Editor-In-Chief

Richard Kimmins, Managing Editor

SDS Convention's Concern Portends Judas-Like Demise

At their summer convention in Ann Arbor Michigan, Students for a Democratic Society, who in dress and physical appearance generally resemble hippies were outspokenly critical of and concerned about their image in the nation's press.

The Kernel used to think that only the establishment was preoccupied with image. But now it appears the student activists are too, and it is a degenerative shame.

Will SDS cast about with the \$74 remaining in its national treasury after meeting current expenses and seek to hire a Public Relations firm to tinker with the organization's image? Will the SDS males at the University now begin to wear fashionably tapered seven button shirts below their short haircuts? Will the SDS females start wearing A-line dresses below their beauty-shopped hairdos?

If so, their images will improve, a little.

And the unwary will be unable to distinguish members of the establishment from members of SDS, at least by appearance. But the danger to SDS is that when it puts on the mantle of the establishment, SDS may adopt its mentality too!

What SDS members fail to realize is that the nation's press, except for the better newspapers, is a member of the establishment most generally to be found cheering in the stands instead of reporting impartially from the sidelines.

If SDS were to gain the goodwill of the national news media then SDS will have joined the team; and if joining the team sounds like it may be worthwhile let SDS be reminded that the average team member is paid thirty pieces of nickel plated copper which pass these days for silver.

The University Is A Pacesetter

While campuses around the country are recoiling in the backwash of speaker ban laws and the regulation of ideas which may meet in dialogue on the campus, the students, faculty, and administration of the University should take quiet pride in the fact that they can invite anyone to Kentucky to speak, subject to the provision that preparations have been made in advance for a suitable hall.

This admirable University policy does not seem to be codified nor has it been severely tested.

Contrast the dilemma confronting administrators when students at the University of Illinois, the University of Texas, or the University of North Carolina invite the leader of the American Nazi party or an advocate of free love, STP, marijuana, or someone who plans to recite the sayings of Mao, to speak on campus.

At the University of Illinois procedures have just now been initiated so that in the future the student government will be able to decide who shall speak on campus. Illinois is just now coming out from under the thumbscrews of a speaker ban law, and its Dean of Students Stanton Millet, citing students contention that suppression of speakers is a denial of the right to learn and the right of free speech, says that "personally I believe there is educational benefit in exposure to those with different commitments—even to eccentric and anti-social causes."

Down in Texas, however, speakers falling into the vague category of "non-students and undesirable persons" are barred from state uni-

versity and college campuses by a new Texas law, which also provides that campus police can have peace officer status and firearms when combating troublemakers. The chancellors of the state colleges and universities will determine who are undesirable persons.

At the University of Texas there seems to be no due process, no justice or regard for a free interchange of ideas, but only the conservative caprice of Chancellor Harry H. Ransom who has expelled students who picketed a campus visit by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, and banned from campus the only active liberal student organization.

To the east, at the University of North Carolina, a stringent speaker ban law has recently been amended to permit the chancellor and the board of trustees to determine who are acceptable speakers. Hopefully Chancellor William Friday will be more permissive with this authority than his Texas counterpart. It must be noted too that there is one good provision of the North Carolina speaker ban law, which insists that all campus speakers answer questions from the audience after their speech.

And to the west, at the University of California, the fall enrollment, according to the July issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education, will be 1,700 fewer students than last year, and 11,400 fewer than had been expected for the fall semester. Who would deny that the subtle suppression of the free interchange of ideas by the cinema governor is in some measure responsible?



'How's The War Back Home?'

Keppel Criticizes University Service

Keppel insists one central question always be borne in mind in service functions: "What role do students play?"

Admitting success in medical service—such as internships or projects like UK's Community Medicine Program—he has serious doubts as to how successful a part students can play in other programs.

Some Reservations
Among the programs which he expressed hesitation toward were university Peace Corps or Job Corps participation, activities which seldom bear any relations whatsoever to students already on campus.

The classic example of University service is the Agricultural Extension Service, known to farmers throughout the states as County Agents. While paid partially by the University, their duties are almost totally related to the areas they serve.

Over the last year UK's extension service has expanded beyond agriculture to meet the needs of a more urbanized state.

A new, but central part of the University's service function is being met by the Center for Developmental Change, a research agency whose interest in the eco-

nomie development of Appalachia often overlaps work done by Spindletop Research, Inc.

No small part of the faculty member's service commitments are spent in committee work within the school, community participation, and—as the graduate program grows—consultant work done for governmental and research agencies.

What of City Problems
"Now we've got city problems. Are we going to turn the universities loose on them?" Keppel asks.

"The University should be maintaining its role as critic of society; yet the deeper it gets into management the more difficult it gets to maintain that role," Keppel claimed.

Slightly over a year ago at UK's annual editor's conference, generally a goodwill effort to boost the University's name, a Saturday Evening Post editor added another criticism: the expanding university service role is taking over the duties of the state government.

Keppel agreed.

Israelis Anxious To Meet UK Students

Continued From Page 1
40, Silverstein pointed out. And are willing. Americans might not be able to understand "what it means to be surrounded by such good neighbors every minute, every hour, every day—what it is to wait to be destroyed."

"As we used to say, we have nothing to lose."

The two men said it was necessary for Israel to annex some Arab territory so Israeli border settlements could be protected, and the threat lessened.

And they said, Israel should not have to give up the land it took. "I'm not an imperialist or a colonialist," said Silverstein, "but we paid for that territory with lives."

In the past, Jordan and Egypt violated territory agreements and no one said a word, "but now everyone shouts."

The refugee problem? Silverstein says Israel has taken good care of Jewish immigrants, but that the Arabs have not aided their own. "They remain in tents like in 1948, because the Arabs want to use them as a pressure on our country." And, he adds, more Jews have been run

out of Arab states than Arabs from Israel.

There were about 300,000 Arabs living well with some 2,700,000 Jews in Israel before the recent conflict. If it had been the other way around, "the Arabs would have cut the throats of the Jews," said Silverstein.

Silverstein manages to dilute his bitterness with a spicy wit: he comments on the quick victory, "We take it from the Bible—you know, work six days and rest the seventh."

He and the others have not had the chance to get an impression of the University, so they want to meet more students. Dr. Carl D. Tatum of the College of Education and Ben Averitt, director of the International Student Center, are arranging sessions with the Israelis, and say they would like professors or students to contact them about discussions or class talks.

The other man in the group is Solomon Kagan. The women are Sara Lurie, Margalit Liana, and Naomi Parchia. All living in UK dormitories. They will live in private homes for a month in Gadsden, Ala., after they leave Lexington.

What Do You Do With a Degree...

In Social Work?

5 "A network of services designed to meet a wide range of human needs."

This is how Social Work as a profession is described by Prof. Harold E. Wetzel, chairman of the University of Kentucky Department of Social Work.

"The need for social workers can only be defined as acute," says Prof. Wetzel, noting with some optimism that the number of social work majors at UK has increased by 90 percent since last year, from 70 to 132.

The current enrollment "boom" came about after an intensive recruiting campaign among Kentucky high school students by the state departments of Child Welfare and Economic Security.

There is strong evidence that the recruiting effort came not a moment too soon. Prof. Wetzel says at least 12,000 social work jobs are open in the United States and he estimates that nearly 50,000 more will be needed by 1970 to staff federal, state and local family welfare pro-

grams already underway or being formulated.

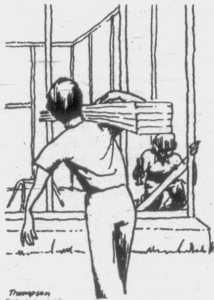
In Kentucky, government agencies now have openings for over 500 social workers. The number needed in the next four years is set at 1,500.

A career in social work "offers a choice of interesting and varied activities, the challenge of community leadership, and the satisfaction of service to others as well as the security of an expanding profession," Prof. Wetzel says.

Students majoring in social work are encouraged to select courses offering a broad liberal arts background, an understanding of human behavior, and of the social, economic, and political forces shaping American society.

The UK program is aimed at providing personal experience with agency programs in the field.

Prof. Wetzel points out that Lexington and the surrounding area has many institutions and social work agencies which pro-



vide field work opportunities for students in their senior year.

This phase of the UK program, directed by Mrs. Constance P. Wilson, is not just a make-work proposition, he says. "It gives the student valuable professional experience."

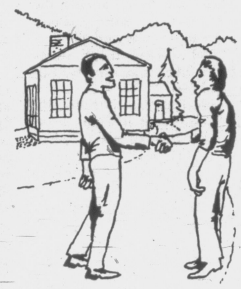
In addition to work with local institutions, UK social work majors are offered summer employment by the State Department of Economic Security. All of this year's seniors were approached early in the final term and offered jobs that would begin immediately after their graduation.



Although students can now earn only a bachelor's degree in social work, a graduate program is under study. Salaries for bachelor's degree social workers begin at \$5,000 to \$5,500 a year. The Kentucky social worker with a master's degree and five years' experience is in the \$10,000-plus bracket.

Many agencies offer leaves of absence and financial help to their employees who return to graduate school for master's degrees.

Prof. Wetzel points out that social work is related to all the



professions that are designed to help people.

"Knowledge and experience in social work is especially helpful to teachers and nurses, since they will know how to deal with problems of children, with families, and with people in trouble."

He advises high school students interested in social work to take social and biological sciences courses. Problem-solving and communications courses, such as reading and writing skills, also will be valuable, he adds.

In The Field Of Architecture?

6 It is said that no other vocation offers such a sense of completeness, for architecture can be seen, felt, lived in—if fine enough it can last long after its creator is gone.

The architectural field today includes every activity that affects our physical environment: from simple residences to multiple-dwelling complexes and housing projects; from area planning to complete new towns; from industrial buildings to college campuses.

The architect both challenges and works with nature. He plays a leading role in creating the kind of physical environment his ideals dictate.

Young men and women who feel they would like to have a hand in shaping the environment of the future, could seriously consider a career in architecture.

Dean Charles P. Graves of

the University of Kentucky School of Architecture, says that in 1966 "there were almost 30,000 registered architects, and we must increase the number to 48,000. We are not sure our universities can produce enough architects to fill this need, so it is logical to conclude that in the 70's there will be a strong demand for creative architects."

Dean Graves said that as a general rule earnings are parallel with those of young lawyers. After six years' experience, the average income is about \$11,000 to \$12,000. As in all the professions, incomes are steadily rising, and some architects today earn as high as \$50,000 a year.

It is conservatively estimated that by 1980 we will have designed and constructed more houses, schools, university buildings and factories than now exist. If the high school student har-

bors a desire to create, to transfer his ideals to a lasting structure, architecture offers unusual opportunities.

Like medicine, it requires a three-year internship in an architect's office. The student must develop an ability to communicate; he must learn to reason logically and scientifically. Mathematics are essential. Add to this all the sciences, languages and all the arts courses that are available.

Travel is an essential part of the architect's education. College field trips will take the student to centers where he will be taught to "truly observe what he sees," to analyze objects for their function—to study materials, structure, and relationship to surroundings.

Numerous scholarships and other funds are available to the architectural student to help de-

fray costs of his schooling and travels.

An architect is not "an island." He must learn to satisfy the requirements of both his client and the contractor who builds the structure he has created on paper. Such contacts, being at the top level, place him among important, knowledgeable people, thereby broadening his experience.

The architect may also consider the teaching field. The increase in number of architectural schools has led many top-flight architects into the academic field for a rewarding life of service to others, Dean Graves says.



Kernel Corrects Allied Health Story

Due to certain discrepancies which appeared in the Kernel two weeks ago on the new School of Allied Health, Dr. Joseph Hamburg, dean, sent in a factual account, parts of which will be reproduced here.

Aware of the need to provide programs for professional training in the allied health field, the University of Kentucky Medical Center established the School of Allied Health Professions in 1966.

In order to supplement existing patterns of provision of health care, taxed beyond their present limits, several solutions were offered.

One solution offered was to supply trained persons in the allied health professions, who, working in concert with physicians and dentists, will provide a more efficient system for the delivery of health care.

The major objective of the new school will be to provide a variety of curricula for the training of the allied health professional.

Three types of programs are offered: associated degree pro-

grams, baccalaureate degree programs, and a master degree.

Four of the Associate Degree programs are offered by the University. These include Dental Laboratory Technology; Electroencephalographic Technology; Radiologic Technology, and Respiratory Therapy.

Other Associate degree programs presently offered at the University Community College at Somerset include: Administrative Medical Assistant, Clinical Medical Assistant, Community Medicine Assistant, Laboratory Assistant, and Mental Health Assistant.

All of the programs but one—Radiologic Technology—are normally completed in four semesters of study.

Programs leading to a Bachelor of Science Degree include: Dental Hygiene, Medical Technology, and Physical Therapy. They are all taught at the University.

A graduate program in Clinical Nutrition is offered to those who have completed successfully a baccalaureate degree program. It can normally be completed in one year and does not require a thesis for graduation.

Architects Planning VA Hospital

Continued From Page 1
cently in Chicago, Illinois when VA's Research Hospital moved to nearby Northwestern University.

The new hospital will be located just east of the University's Medical Center, in an area partially taken up now by the Med Center power plants. The new hospital will front on University Drive, now under construction, and will be connected with the Chandler Medical Center by a second floor corridor.

Proximity to the University Center will facilitate the training of new interns and residents, emphasized Dr. Mason. All medical students at the University school spend some time at the VA Hospital, and the majority of doctors at the VA complex are in some way connected with the University.

The walkway will not be the only connection between the two structures, however. "The extent of our sharing has not yet been worked out," said Dr. Mason. Though it is expected, he commented, that the two facilities will share expensive equipment such as a Cobalt Radiation machine for the treatment of cancer, and other equipment too costly for either of the hospitals alone. "Land for the hospital is being donated by the University," it

is customary that they do this," said Dr. Mason. The land currently occupied by the VA Hospital has been used by the State for a vocational school. Part of the land is used by the University Agriculture Department for a poultry farm.

After the new building is built, the old VA site will exclusively be used as a psychiatric hospital. At present, 880 beds in the VA Hospital are used for psychiatric patients. This will increase to the full 1120 beds capacity of the old hospital when the move to the new site is made.

All VA patients will be admitted at the new structure, but

the administration for the VA system will remain at the old building. In fact, all the service facilities for the new VA Hospital will be carried on at the old building, including all fiscal matters, food, maintenance, etc.

VA Hospital draws its patients from a five state area including nearly all of Kentucky, southern Ohio, southern Indiana, western West Virginia, and the Northern counties of Tennessee.

The present facility operates at approximately 92 percent capacity.

The new hospital will be, as now visualized by the planners, as a six-story, vertical type building.

Board Of Trustees Meeting

Continued From Page 1
munity College preliminary development plan, with the understanding that the plan will be periodically revised as the program requirements of the college become more fully expressed.

Appointments Made
In addition, three appointments were made at the meeting. They were:

1. Dr. J. William Hollingsworth, an associate professor of medicine at Yale University, was named professor and chairman

of the Department of Medicine, effective next July 1.

2. Dr. Robert W. Rudd, a member of the UK agricultural economics faculty since 1948, was appointed chairman of the department, effective Aug. 1.

3. Daniel S. Tuttle III, deputy commissioner for administration, Kentucky Department of Mental Health, was appointed to the staff of the Medical Center as a regional program development consultant for the Appalachian Technical Assistance Program.

CONCLUSION OF DR. OSWALD'S NEW YORK SPEECH

For public institutions, the major sources of income are, in order: state governments; the Federal Government; auxiliary enterprises, such as student housing, food services, book stores and the like; and, finally, tuition and fees.

For private institutions, the main sources of income, in order, are: tuition and student fees; the Federal Government; auxiliary enterprises, and private gifts and grants.

Before we look more closely at Federal support, let us review the other income sources. Although state support, through the nation as a whole, is growing in total dollar volume, it is shrinking as a percentage of total income for many public institutions. State support accounts for an average of less than 40 per cent of state college and university income, ranging in the various states from 23 to 93 per cent.

Corporate support of public higher education, through state and local taxation, is substantially less than most corporation officers realize. Major universities receive only from one to nine cents of the corporate state and local tax dollar for their current fund expenses, and up to two additional cents for plant additions and replacement. Other state colleges and universities receive even less.

In another income source for colleges and universities—tuition and student fees—we find that American students now are paying a greater share of the total cost of their education than their counterparts in any other country. And the cost to the student is growing yearly.

Indeed, one of the most commonly voiced fears of college and university officials today is that we may be pricing the cost of college education beyond the reach of the family of modest means. This fear is amply borne out by statistics which show that in the decade between 1953 and 1963 student charges went up 80 percent, while the cost of living rose in the same period by only 17 percent. Such fig-

ures as these give particular pause to me and my fellow presidents of public institutions, where it is imperative that tuition and fees be maintained at low or moderate levels.

A study by the American Council on Education shows that students attending public colleges and universities come generally from families having lower income levels than do students in private institutions. They are more dependent on work and personal savings and less dependent on parental aid than students in our private colleges and universities.

Public institutions then, by their relatively low costs to students, are expanding educational opportunity and thus enriching society by increasing its supply of skilled manpower.

Both public and private institutions benefit from still another common resource area—private support. In fact, the relatively recent efforts of public institutions to attract voluntary support appear to be helping private institutions. Between 1963 and 1965, according to Council figures, voluntary support for all institutions rose 37 percent—for state institutions it rose 30 percent. Similarly, as the total amount contributed to higher education arose from just over 800 million dollars in 1960-61 to approximately one and a quarter billion dollars in 1964-65, the public university share has remained steady at about 15 per cent.

Let us turn now to the area of Federal support. In recent years, Federal support in very substantial volume has been going to both private and public institutions of higher education. The fact that private, as well as public, institutions are benefiting from Federal support is a point to be considered carefully by those who question the "right" of public institutions to seek private funds.

Federal funds, perhaps to your surprise, actually make up a larger share of the budgets of private institutions than of public institutions. And more

Federal dollars go to private institutions than to public institutions. The meaning of this statement, however, should be approached with some caution.

Most Federal money going into higher education is used for research and, therefore, does not contribute substantially to the instructional budgets of colleges and universities. This problem is widely recognized, and both public and private institutions are seeking to supplement research and other current support with more general assistance from the Federal Government.

Public institutions are united in support of a program of broad institutional grants balanced be-



DR. OSWALD

tween incentive and formula type grants. The American Council on Education, which is the coordinating body of higher education, representing some 1,400 public and private institutions, has called this year for institutional support. And, more recently, the Association of American Universities, which is made up of the 40 major private and public universities in the nation, has endorsed the principle behind this program.

Let me make it abundantly clear that: Research funds, though seemingly bountiful, are not really aid. Actually, it generally costs money to accept Federal research funds, because government grants seldom meet all of the indirect costs involved, as they may do in industry.

Up to a point, colleges and universities are willing to contribute from their own resources to help meet national needs, and because they do, of course, benefit from federally financed facilities, installations and researchers on their campuses. But I want to emphasize that private support is needed to help universities accept Federal funds without draining their own resources so much that the academic balance of the campuses is damaged.

Student-aid funds likewise are growing but, as with research funds, they are not direct aid to colleges and universities. Nowhere are students charged the entire cost of their education, although they are paying a substantially bigger share of this cost than ever before. So, except for the few student-aid programs that include cost of education supplements to make up the difference between tuition and the actual cost to an institution of enrolling a student, the existing student-aid programs tend to increase the financial pressure on our educational institutions.

As more students are given scholarship funds that permit them to enroll, their colleges must find more money to supply the remainder of their costs.

In another area of Federal support—funds for facilities—the Federal programs often have matching provisions which result in additional financial pressure on the receiving institution. Many institutions have a desperate need for private support that will enable them to meet the local matching-fund requirement attached to Federal aid.

It is disconcerting, but true, that both Federal and private support programs are often most in need of assistance. I refer especially to the predominantly Negro public land-grant college.

Although some recent reports

have implied that these institutions are on the decline, their enrollment actually has outpaced other colleges and universities nationally. Over the past 10 years, their enrollment has more than doubled.

Because public institutions are not eligible to participate in the United Negro College Fund, the predominantly Negro public colleges are excluded from the main source of corporate support now available. Furthermore, many of the nation's larger foundations limit their contributions almost exclusively to private institutions. These public colleges, therefore, are especially hard hit by lack of matching funds.

Adding to the difficulties of these predominantly Negro public colleges is an unusual social phenomenon. These schools traditionally have been unable to pay salaries comparable to those at other institutions and, therefore, have been seriously handicapped in retaining and developing faculties of uniformly high quality. In very recent years, because of pressures to hire Negro faculty members at all institutions, the predominantly white institutions both inside and outside the South are now competing for the good and promising Negro faculty members.

The predominantly Negro public colleges thus have been thrown into the national market and must now compete with colleges and universities all over the country in the effort to hire and retain topflight faculty. Corporate funds for faculty salary supplements could very well mean the difference between success and failure for the faculty development programs at these institutions.

I am indeed pleased that the Council for Financial Aid to Education has recognized the unique problems of these institutions and is sponsoring a seminar this month at which representatives of these colleges will discuss their problems in greater depth and put together their case for voluntary support. I sincerely hope that the members of this audience will follow the proceedings of this seminar and give careful consideration to the peculiar needs of these colleges.

Let me discuss a moment the present situation facing the state and land-grant institutions which you recognize shoulder many responsibilities that are peculiar to their segment of education. Not only must they develop the capacity to accommodate growing numbers of students, but they must expand their service in such vital areas as medicine and agriculture, provide broader opportunity for continuing education in a great variety of professions, and supply the leadership for a host of innovative efforts throughout the entire spectrum of education.

There has been much discussion in the past few years concerning possible conflict between teaching and research, i.e., as the research efforts of an institution intensify, attention to and effectiveness of teaching declines. I feel there has been a significant move in all segments of higher education aimed at the improvement of undergraduate teaching in the last few years.

This has gone far to restore the balance of these two completely essential and intertwining functions of higher education. It is in the area of increasing demands and expectations of society for service of universities and in particular from the public institutions that concerns me.

Clearly, the function of an institution is service to society and this has manifested itself in more and more requests for assistance from universities not only in applied research but in direct action programs. In the next decade I am personally more concerned about teaching and research versus service than I

am about teaching versus research.

The pressure of growing enrollments may be capsulated, for purposes of brevity, in the statistic that, including junior colleges, two out of three college students in the United States are enrolled in public institutions.

Although the problem of meeting quantitative demands is one of almost limitless proportion, the public institutions, as well as the private ones, must continue to give major attention to standards of excellence. Evidence of their success in maintaining these standards may be seen in the several state universities that appear in any listing of the great educational institutions of the world.

Although the state and land-grant institutions represent fewer than five percent of the more than 2,200 colleges and universities they are a major source of the country's educated leadership. Among their alumni are more than half of all living American Nobel Prize winners, nearly half of the members of the National Academy of Science, half of the nation's governors, senators and congressmen, 40 per cent of its civilian Federal executives, and even the President and Vice President of the United States.

In the corporate field, their alumni include top executives in more than half of the nation's largest industrial corporations listed in Fortune Magazine's annual "500" compilation. One study reveals that these public institutions have educated 40 per cent of the "inside officer-directors" and 26 per cent of the "outside" directors of the nation's largest business firms.

Further, state and land-grant colleges and universities award more than half of the nation's Ph. D.'s in such critical fields as biological sciences business and commerce engineering, mathematics and statistics, and the physical sciences. Additionally, these universities spend well over a billion dollars a year on research—over half of all American university research funds.

Supplying as they do a major share of corporate leadership and conducting the major research and service programs so essential to our business community, these universities and their available sources of support must be of increasing concern to corporation officers in their philanthropic programs for higher education.

Let me emphasize that this is not a suggestion for redirection to public higher education of those funds normally distributed to private higher education. I agree most sincerely with President Brewster of Yale, who told a recent CFAE meeting in Detroit that corporate enterprise's sustaining support of private higher education is essential to the maintenance of integrity, quality and the capacity for innovation that are cherished throughout the academic world.

It is commonly understood, I believe, that the business community must have a growing concern, however, should be no less with public higher education.

As a parting reminder, gentlemen, let me urge you to look to your "farm systems." Give us the venture capital that we need to augment our regular, day-to-day operations—that we might experiment; that we might innovate means for more effective teaching; roll back the frontiers of research even further; provide an ever more purposeful public service.

Give us the support, and higher education—your farm system—will provide you with the talent and the tools that will keep Yankee business forever in first place.



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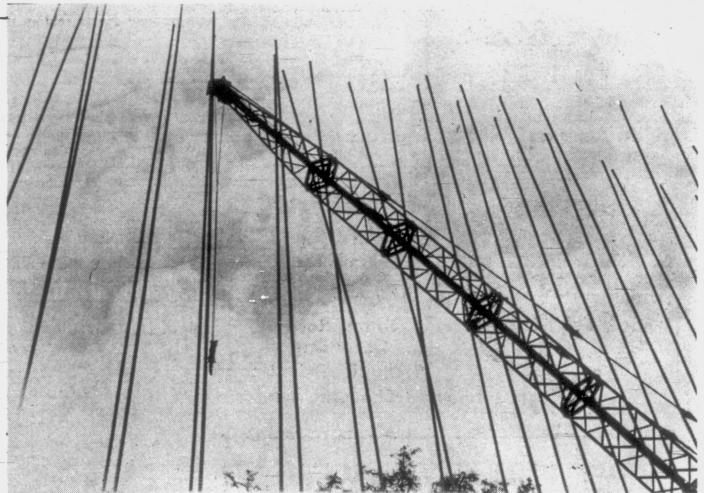
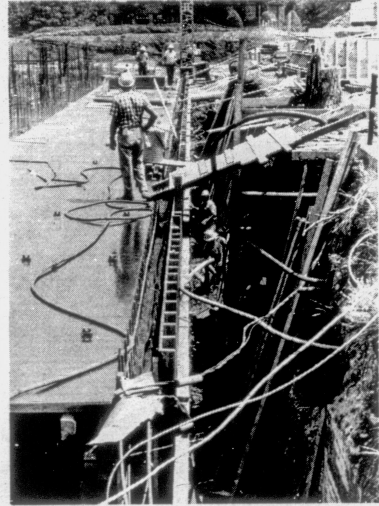
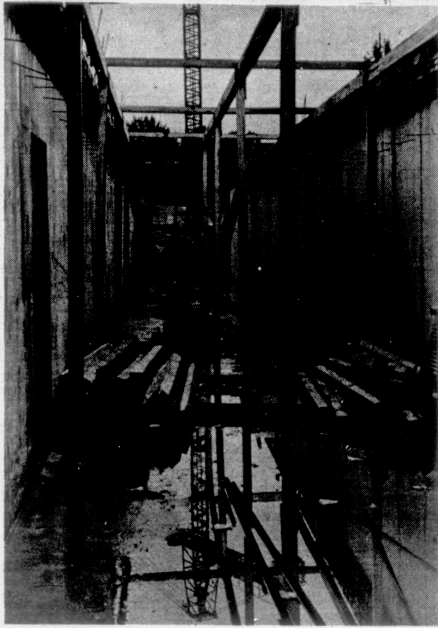
Behind The Wall, Another World

Construction on the University's new \$11.9 million office-classroom building is proceeding "nearly on schedule", according to construction superintendent Jim Davis, in spite of the wettest July in Kentucky history.

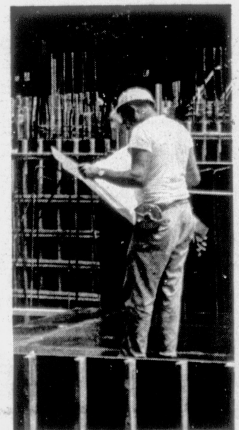
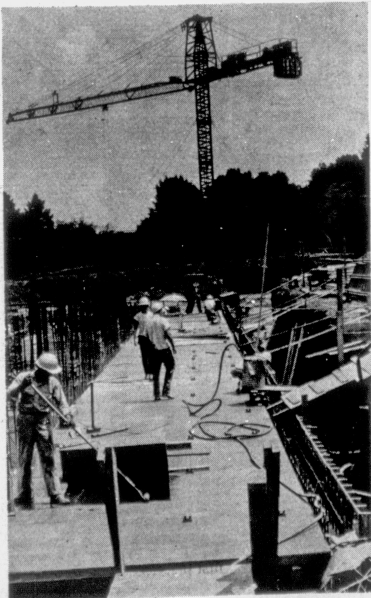
Davis is boss of the 85 man crew that will swell to over 200 men as final building stages approach. The contract was let for the structures March 28. Foster Creighton, contractors for the building, had 730 calendar days to finish the building. The 120th day was passed this week.

The 19-story office building occupying what was Patterson House and part of the Carnegie Museum. The office building will soar 238 feet into the air.

Superintendent Davis is quite accustomed to working on the University campus. His crews have built the Agriculture Building, Law Building, dental wing of the Medical Center, Blazer Hall, and the high-rise dormitories recently completed.



Kernel Photos by Schley Cox



CAMPUS NEWS BRIEFS

The addition of seven new faculty members to the University of Kentucky Department of Sociology brings to the Lexington campus teachers with such diversified backgrounds as Oregon, Louisiana, and Iowa.

The new teachers-researchers "will strengthen and expand the department's concentration in fields of family relationships, deviant behavior and developmental change," according to Dr. Thomas R. Ford, chairman of the department.

Dr. William F. Kenkel, former head of the Sociology Department of Iowa State University, has been named professor of sociology, specializing in the area of the family. Joining him as a visiting professor is Dr. Murray A. Straus, from the University of Minnesota. Also specializing in the family is Dr. Alfred M. Miranda, from the University of Nebraska, who will be an assistant professor.

Three new assistant professors in the field of deviant behavior are Henry M. Barlow of Ohio State University; Steven Burkett of the University of Oregon, and Miss Doris Wilkinson of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Leonard H. Jordan of Louisiana State University will join the department's specialists in social theory, as an assistant professor.

"Relations between the UK Cen-

ter for Developmental Change and the Sociology Department will be strengthened with the addition of a course taught by Prof. Straus on "Methods of Comparative Research," which involves cross-cultural studies developing countries," Dr. Ford said.

Mrs. Wilkinson, Barlo, Burkett and Jordan will receive the doctor of philosophy degree in August. Drs. Kenkel and Straus have written more than 100 articles and books in their field, Dr. Ford said.

Nineteen University of Kentucky theatre arts students are working in summer stock companies this season, from Jenny Wiley State Park to the hills of Vermont, gaining additional experiences in theatrical work.

Mrs. Patricia Atkinson, Lexington, is working with the company at Jenny Wiley near Prestonsburg. At the Caravan Theatre, Dorset, Vermont, are Susan Cardwell, Middlesboro; Shirley Doane, Everts; David Hurt, Harrodsburg; Sean Monahan, S. Ft. Mitchell, and Debbie Delaney, Louisville.

UK's Centennial Theatre has the services of Donna Bowling McDon-

ald, Owenton; Jane Burch, Glenn Taylor and David Phillips, Lexington; Bryan Harrison and Bekki Jo Schneider, Louisville; Elizabeth Hoagland, Fern Creek; Paul Peelle, Dayton, Ohio, and Mitch Douglas, Middlesboro.

Howard Enoch, Gracey, and Joan Rue, Lexington, are working with the Orange Blossom Theatre, Orlando, Fla., while Brian Lavelle, Anderson, Ind., is taking part in the summer production of the Lexington Studio Players.

Michael Walters, Lexington, and Mrs. Lucia Brown, Memphis, Tenn., are teaching in the Lexington Children's Theatre.

Jim McDaniels, the 7-foot Allen County high school basketball player, who evaded the recruiting efforts of Adolph Rupp to sign with Western Kentucky University, has recovered from his foot injury and will play in the East-West high school game in the Coliseum August 5.

"Negotiations Now" will have a booth in the Student Center Friday, 9-4:00 p.m., where their pe-

tion may be signed and information obtained about their activities.

Citizens for Peace in Vietnam will meet Sunday, July 30, at 7:30 p. m. to establish the executive committee, Representatives to New Politics conference at Chicago. Present and future plans for the campus and the local communities will be discussed. Interested people are welcome.

The University of Kentucky Summer Band, under the direction of Fred M. Dart, will present a concert of light music tonight in the amphitheater, Memorial Hall, at 7:00 p. m.

The Library Storage area has moved to Reynolds Building No. 2 on South Broadway. Hours are 8-5, Monday through Friday. Circulation Department, M. I. King Library, has records of the stored materials.

The School of Fine Arts has announced the appointment of Dr. George J. Buelow as chairman of

the Department of Music. Dr. Buelow comes to UK from the University of California at Riverside. He received both the B. M. and M. M. degrees in piano and composition from Chicago Musical College, and his Ph. D. in musicology from New York University.

Stanley Jacob Mock has been named to the faculty of the Department of Art. Mock received his A. B. degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara and holds the M. A. from Cranbrook Academy of Art. He will be an instructor of sculpture and design at UK.

Mr. Robert B. Denhardt, a University doctoral candidate in political science, has been appointed to the committee on assessment of crime, one of the four standing committees of the newly created Kentucky Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention. Denhardt, the only student member of the Commission, is one of the youngest people ever appointed to a governor's commission.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Mobile Home, 1964 TRAVELER Deluxe 57x10, 2-bedrooms, one master. Like new. Located Suburban Motor Park, 211 E street, Price Road. Ready for occupancy. Phone 254-3781. 6J1yt

FOR SALE—1966 Honda S 90, black, A-1 condition, 11 months old, owned by coed. Just received 1000 mile checkup. Contact 109 W. Maxwell St., Apt. 2 after 5 p.m. 27J1t

FOR SALE—1963 Chevy II convertible automatic like new inside and out. \$750. Call 227-5491 after 7 p.m. 27J1t

WANTED
BOARDERS WANTED to live in ZBT fraternity house in fall. Call 255-5721 or apply in person at 422 Rose Lane. 22J7t

PERMISSIVE but watchful mother wants to exchange baby-sitting hours for fall semester. Call 277-6580 or 1-575-5910. 20J7t

24-YEAR OLD SENIOR needs roommate for fall and spring in 4-room apt. at 168 Conn Terrace. \$37.50 per month. Dial 252-6362 or come by anytime. 27J1t

ROOMMATE WANTED (Male) UK student junior or senior to share apartment on Transylvania Park, for fall. Call after 8 p.m., 434-7888. Finchville. 27J2t

SERVICES
FOR COMPETENT service on your band instrument, see Bob King at Hurst Music, 600 E. Main St. Phone 255-5741; nights 266-4165. 13J7t

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July 27-Aug. 5
1:00—Sign on, Music
2:00—Afternoon Concert
3:00—Transatlantic Profile, BBC World Report, UN Review, Do You Want to Know, Education USA
5:30—It Happened Today
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Don't Drink the Water, Georgetown Forum, About Science, London Portrait, Reader's Almanac
7:30—Lives of Harry Lime, Horatio Hornblower, Theatre Royale, Black Museum, Theatre of the Air
8:05—Viewpoint
9:00—Masterworks
Saturday, July 29
9:00—Sign on, Music
10:00—Morning Concert
11:15—Manager's Desk
1:30—UK Musicale
2:00—World of Opera
3:00—Music in Our Time
5:00—From the People
5:45—Netherland's Press Review
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Life Among the Scots
7:30—Theatre Five
8:05—Fete Mathews
10:00—Seminar: Big Sur
11:00—Broadway Today
Sunday, July 30
9:00—Sign on, Music
10:00—Morning Concert
1:30—Recital Hall
2:00—Concert Hour
3:00—Sunday at Three
5:00—NER Washington Forum
5:45—Once Upon a Time
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Happenings and Environments
8:05—Cleveland Orchestra
10:00—Beyond Antiquity
11:00—Jazz till Midnight

WBKY interrupts its scheduled programming to bring live coverage of the United Nations meetings at any time.

NEGOTIATION NOW!

A NATIONAL CITIZENS' CAMPAIGN FOR NEW INITIATIVES TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

"The present impasse can be broken and a halt put to the increasingly horrible slaughter and destruction of the Vietnam war only if one side or the other shows the wisdom and the courage and the compassion for humanity to take the initiative on a first step."

"A cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam is an imperative necessity to create conditions for peaceful talks."

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations March 28, 1967

- We support the call by U Thant for new initiatives to bring about negotiations among all parties to the conflict, leading to a political settlement of the Vietnam War.
- We call upon the United States, the most powerful nation in the world, to take the first steps and end the bombing of North Vietnam now and without conditions. We ask our government to take further initiatives leading to a standstill truce.
- We ask North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to respond affirmatively to any new United States initiatives and to join with the U.S. in a standstill cease-fire.
- We ask South Vietnam to respect and join in these steps.

This course of action presents to the United States a moral alternative to our stated policy of bringing about negotiations by force, or to the devastation of an all-out war, and a more realistic alternative than unilateral withdrawal.

We believe that such initiatives now can break the impasse and lead to negotiations and a political settlement providing for the removal of all foreign troops and for genuinely democratic elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely.

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